THE CATHOLIC VIEW OF PROTESTANT HIGHER CRITICISM.

Sermon at the Cathedral by the Rev. Father Pardow - Protestants Harvesting Now the Seeds of Error Sown by Luther-Carloads of Error Shipped to the Heathen. The position of the Roman Catholic Church on the higher criticism, as the term is understood in the Protestant Church, was defined in sermon at the Cathedral yesterday by the Rev. Father Pardow, professor of philosophy at Gonzaga College, Georgetown University. It was the first time that this question had been exhaustively discussed from the Catholie pulpit. For several years Archbishop Corrigan has made it a custom to invite some priest prominent among the Roman Castholic clergy the United States to deliver the Lenten sermons in the Cathedral. The clergyman selected is always a man of learning as well as a pulpit

This year the Archbishop's invitation went to Father Pardow. He was educated for the priesthood at the College of St. Francis Xavier in this city, joined the order of Jesuits, studied in Rome, in France and in England, and in 1892 was called to the presidency of the college here from which he had been graduated. Completing the term of three years, he was appointed Provincial for the Jesuit province of New York and Maryland, which includes New York, Pennsylvania, New England, Maryland and Virginia. In 1897 he was called to the chair of philosophy at Gonzaga College one of colleges of Georgetown University, where he has since remained. He is regarded as one of the highest authorities in the Roman Catholic Church on the literature of the Bible, as well as on the subjects which he teaches, and is one of the best pulpit orators among the

The address yesterday morning was the fifth which Father Pardow has delivered at the Cathedral since the beginning of Lent. His general subject has been, "Reason, the Church and the Bible." The last of the series will be delivered on Easter Sunday and the subject will he "The Christianity of Christ." In his sermon yesterday Father Pardow said:

The closing years of the nineteenth century have seen, outside the Roman Catholic Church. some very radical changes in many points of religious belief. But the question which has

eisely to give the infallible Bible to the people. "The Catholic Church has always taught that it is against reason to have every man, woman and child pick and choose his or her

religion from a book which cannot explain itself and which is often very hard to understand. On no coint have more calumnies been uttered against the Church than on this quesuttered against the Church than on this ques-tion of the Bible. Even now, in these days of enlightenment, when people can read and write, we are sometimes asked whether Cath-olies are allowed to read the Bible. The ac-cusation that the Catholic Church chained the Bible has been dinned into the ears of children in the nursery for the past 300 years. And now the battle cry for an 'open Bible' is con-sidered to be the greatest glory of Protestant-ism.

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"But it is high time for men to be more criti-

now the battle cry for an open Bible is considered to be the greatest glory of Protestantism.

"But it is high time for men to be more critical and not to accept mere assertions in hen of proof. The fact is that before the invention of printing in 1438, not one person in ten thousand could possess a Bible, as the slow process of copying by hand rendered the Book very expersive. Hence the Church in order that the people might read the Word of God for themselves, had large Bibles chained to a pillar in the cather als. The chained Bible, therefore, meant, when examined critically, an open Bible. When the city authorities chain a cup to the fountain is it in order to prevent the people from drinking the water or is it for precisely the contrary reason?

"The watchind care of the Catholic Church over the Bible was intended to safexuard the Word of God. The descerating hand of Luther was the cause of the blas-phemous attacks on the Bible, now so common among non-Catholics. In tossing the great Book to the populace for every one to find in it what he might please. Luther was lowering it beneath the level of ordinary human literature. There have been established special chairs in universities for the interpretation of Dante and Shakespeare. The Constitution of the United States has an authorized official interpreter in the learned Justices of the Supreme Court; but every one, even the most important, was considered able to interpret the Bible. This was directly against reason as well as against revelation. The nineteenth century has been reaping the harvest of unbelief regarding the Bible, the seeds of which were sown in the early part of the sixteenth.

"The attitude of the Catholic Church toward the Bible at the close of the nineteenth century is a gain to the Scriptures." He first unmasks the hypoerist of those men who outwardly still claim to be Christians, while attacking the Bible. There are some, so writes the Pope, who, notwithstanding their impious opinions and utterances against food and lift is Christ, again

who admit inspiration only in things of faith and morals and in nothing beyond cannot be tolerated."

"What surprises us beyond measure is that our Protestant brethren, though now professing that the Bible contains many errors, faise-hoods and myths, are still shipping cartioads of Bibles to foreign nations and gaining by this mechanical method the spread of Christianity, Surely it is time for such a farce to stop. Will not all thinking men and women agree that it is absolutely wrong to scatter among these people a book containing faise-hoods and errors without giving them the key to discover the errors? Would not sound judgment declare that at least the Book should first be purged of its errors and a revised, concensed Bible, containing only the Word of God, be sent to them?

"The remark recently made by the President of the Philippine Commission to Protestant societies which are thinking of sending missionaries to our new possessions is pitiable in the extreme. He begs them to agree on some boints of doctrine and insist that all Protestant missionaries should teach the same thing, so as not to confuse these simple people. But, as has been truly said, if Protestants can all agree on some points of teaching, why not have the consumption as well as for their export trade? A request similar to the above should be made to all Bitle societies. Before shipping the tales of Bibles to the heathen let them by all means print on the fly-leaf which parts of the Bibles are true and which are false.

"The Catholic Church teaches that the Latin Bible is true and to this Church was given the Divine commission; but that commission was not Go and scatter Bibles,' but 'Go and teach,' and the matter to be taught was also specified. Christis doctrine was not narrowed down to a few selected points, but all His doctrine was to the taught. "Teaching them to observe nil things'—so runs the divine Charter of the Church—'whatsoever I have commanded you."

The Rev. Mr. De Costa Gives Some of the Reasons for His Change of Faith.

ALBANY, April 1.- The Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa of New York city lectured in Albany o-night under the auspices of the Catholio Onion. He took for his subject, "Why I Am a Catholie." Among the reasons given for the thange in faith were that Protestantism is a

house divided against itself 132 times. "I did well to get out of it." he said, "as it has left 42,000,000 or 62,000,000 of people outside any religious organization. I saw this condition of things. I knew that if I wanted a Church it must be the Catholic Church. I hold with Mr. Mallock that Protestantism is bank-

INBELIEF IN THE BIBLE. rupt intellectually. People do not want it. only thing the masses in the future is the Catholic mass. I accept the Catholic Church because it holds the Bible as the infallible word of God and has a sound system of education. The Catholic Church does not tolerate higher criticism; and right here I want to speak plainly of Bishop Potter's charge that higher criticism is tolerated in the Cathoie Church and that Dr. Briggs's book is used ne churen and that Dr. Briggs's book is used in class rooms. No doubt the has been told so, but the charge is false. A tencher of this sort could not stand for a day in a Catholic semi-nary. It is preposterous, and a man of sense ought to know it. He is not doing the Episcopal Church any service by such charges. In regard to divorce he said: "The Catholic Church has never consented to the cancelling of a valid marriage. It has not the rower.

In regard to divorce he said: "The Catholic Church has never consented to the cancelling of a valid marriage. It has not the power. And here I am sorry to feel ob iged to call attention to the misstatement of Dr. Doane, the excellent and distinguished head of the Episcopalian body in Albany, who charged before his clergy that the Catholic Church was untrue in the matter of divorce. He may be challenged to show a single case, although he has attempted to bring three. But suppose that these three cases were real? It only shows how splendid is the record of the Catholic Church. If they had been true, what right has to speak on the subject, representing as he does, the Reformation set, who have furnished 328,716 divorces in twenty years."

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

Archbishop Corrigan Officiates at the Ceremony-Sermon by Mgr. Mooney.

The new Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, at Amsterdam avenue and Ninety-sixth street, was dedicated yesterday morning. The new building is the successor of the first Church of the Holy Name, built by the Bloomingdale Roman Catholic Association in 1868. Archbishop Corrigan dedicated the new church, with the Very Rev. Canon Peter Puissant, D. D., as assistant priest and the Rev. Henry A. Brann and the Rev. William L. Penny as chaplains, while the clergy present sang the Litany of the Saints. The Archbishop occupied his throne at the solemn pontifical mass at 11 o'clock, which was largely attended. The mass was sung by Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar-General of the diocese, preached the sermon, after the Rev. Father James M. Gilligan, pastor of the church. had extended thanks to the preachers, clergy and parishloners who had assisted him in the task of building the great stone edifice which succeeds the modest structure that used to perch on a rock at Broadway and Ninetyeventh street.
In the building of such a church in what was

some very radical changes in many points of religious belief. But the question which has suffered most from this wave of religious vandalism has been the Bible. To realize how farreaching the change has been we must go back some three hundred years. Martin Luther's battle cry, as he rose in rebellion against the Catholic Church was 'the Bible, the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible.' What follower of Luther would dare to raise that battle cry now, in the face of the so-called Higher Criticism?

"That the teaching of modern critical research,' says a recent Protestant writer,' has seriously modified the Protestant view concerning the absolute authority of the Bible, is admitted on all sides. Modern Protestant theology does not place as its foundation stone the infallibility of a book.' Here, then, is the clear admission that the principles of the so-called Reformation were wrong. The reason alleged to justify the Reiormation was presisely to give the infallible Bible to the people.

"The Catholic Church has always taught" the reverse that the new fospel and new dispensation would lead us. It is this to which that leadership points as the aeme of its accomplishment. But I do not think that we are ready to accept that leadership, to ben it

mural ornamentation around the church. The architecture is Gothic.

Church Makes Way for a Bridge.

The thirty-second anniversary service of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamsburg yesterday marked the dissolution of the church society. The church is to be torn down to make way for the new East River bridge. The morning services began with a love feast at 9 o'clock, at which addresses were made by the Rev. R. G. Pardington, the Rev. Lewis K. Moore and charter member Gillespie. At a later service the pastor of the church, the Rev. George H. Adams, made a farewell addresse by the Bev. R. G. Pardington, the Rev. George H. Adams, made a farewell addresse by the Bev. George H. Adams, made a farewell addresse by the Bev. George H. Adams, made a farewell addresse by the pastor and former Sunday School Superintendent John A. Holzapfel, William M.Cartwright, C. W. Harrey and John Ross. A historical sermon was preached by the pastor and former Sunday School Superintendent John A. Holzapfel, William M.Cartwright, C. W. Harrey and John Ross. A historical sermon was preached by the pastor in the evening.

Catholics to Discuss Social Work.

A conference on social work among Catholics will be held next Wednesday evening at De La Stiepe Potter and Made and School Superintendent The others are most of them laundrymen.

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seult of recent experiments made here with the social settlement, and Archbishop Corrigan has become greatly interested in the matter. After the delivery of addresses a general discussion upon the subject of "Social Work Among Catholics" will be indulged in by the members of the conference.

Future of St. Rose's Church

In regard to the report that St. Rose's Roman Catholic Church in Cannon street would be torn down to make room for the new East McGinley, pastor of the church, said yesterday at mass that he expected the church would be torn down, but probably not for two years to come. He also assured the congregation that before the walls of St. Rose's Church had been razed they would find a new building erected near the old site. River bridge approach, the Rev. Edward T.

Hirsch Memorial Meeting To-day. consider ways and means of raising the necessary fund to erect the memorial, which promises to be one of the finest public monuments in this country. It is proposed to place it at the head of Fifth avenue, looking down the avenue from Mount Morris Park. The suggestion of erecting this monumen came from non-Jewish sources and is intended as a protest of liberty-loving America against the anti-Semitic feeling which exists in Europe, and will be an evidence of the progress in liberal thought and ideas made by the American people.



"WHY I AM'A CATHOLIC."

There!

which that leadership points as the aeme of its accomplishment. But I do not think that we are ready to accept that leadership, to bend our necks to its galling yoke.

"You have made it manifest that you have no sympathy with the false teaching of this destructive spirit that would destroy the significance of the Holy Name. Therefore, it is that in your faith you have erected a temple in this city as beautiful as any within its limits. No truer testimony could you give of the kind of children that you are, of the faith that is in you. So long as the Church has such children one day you will bring back our country to faith in the full power and glory of the holy name of Jesus."

There were solemn pontifical vespers last evening, at which the celebrant was the Rt. Rev. John M. Farley, auxiliary bishop of the diocese. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. M. J. Lavelle of the Cathedra!

The new church is built of granite and the interior is finished in quartered American oak. The decerations of the church are elaborate and it is planned to continue the same style of mural ornamentation around the church. The architecture is Gothic.

A conference on social work among Catholies will be held next Wednesday evening at De La Salle Institute, Fifty-ninth street, opposite Central Park. The conference is the direct re-

The Executive Committee of the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Memorial Association will meet this a/ternoon at 5 o'clock at the National



Samples and self-measurement blank mailed 229 Broadway, Opp. P. O. BISHOP CONFIRMS CHINESE.

UNUSUAL CEREMONY AT ST. BAR-THOLOMEW'S YESTERDAY.

Eight Chinamen, Part of the First Congregation in the World to Conduct Christian Services in Chinese, Admitted to Member

ship in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Potter confirmed a body of 120 persons widely diversified in their wordly condition at St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday morning. Mingled with members of some of the prominent families who belong to the congregation were people from the St. Bartholomew's Mission on Forty-second street who were of many nationalities. There were eight Chinamen, and Bishop Potter preached a large part of his sermon on their presence in the

confirmation class. Before the sermon the Rev. Dr. Greer, the rector of the church, reminded the congregation of the ecumenical conference which is to take place in this city during the last week of the month. He said that a number of members of the congregation had already signified their intention of entertaining one or more of the members of the conference at their homes, and asked that any others who were willing to extend their hospitality to the delegates send word to him.

The Bishop said that his discourse would take its topic from what Dr. Greer had said about the ecumenical conference. Whatever else, he said, might be said about modern Christianity, this at least must be recognized. that the age which the conference represented was one of vastly increased responsibilities. Its importance was immeasurably heightened by the occupation of pagan lands by Christlan peoples with the object of uplifting and Christianizing them.

Of special significance in view of our broadening sense of responsibility, the Bishop said, was the presence of the body of Chinese who had presented themselves for confirmation. He had met them in the vestry before the service and Dr. Greer had told him that they were members of the Chinese congregation of the church, the first congregation of Chinese in the world who had their liturgy and hymnology and their discourses all in their native tongue. Bishop Potter said to them that this was indeed a day reminiscent of Pentecost when the Word was brought to them

that this was indeed a day reminiscent of Pentecost when the Word was brought to them in their own tongue in a foreign land.

In his travels in the East, Bishop Potter said, continuing his sermon, he found in Canton a body of four Chinese whom he had confirmed in St. James's parish in this city last year. He spoke briefly on the moral state of the city of Canton. Nowhere in the East, he said, was there more vice, degratation and crime than in Canton. These four Chinese, returning to this vast, sin-stained city had borne splendid and heroic witness to Christ. Surrounded by a loneliness such as no one in the congregation could understand they had under aken to carry on a Christian mission. The congregation of Chinese, was still further witness of the widening boundaries of Christian responsibility. Bishop Potter concluded the sermon with a direct address to the Chinese who sat in the front of the church, expressing his prayer for their future and for all their people.

The Chinese Guild of St. Bartholomew's parish is part of the great institutional outfit of that church on East Forty-second street. It meets on Sunday afternoons and evenings. On Sundays the Chinamen of Newark, Faterson, Jersey City, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Long Island and all the metropolitan district come to the city to enjoy their holiday. Most of them make for Peil and Doyers streets and

Island and all the metropolitan district com-to the city to enjoy their holiday. Most o them make for Peil and Doyers streets an-there gamble and smoke opium and otherwise disport themselves until late Sunday night But two hundred and more of them do not But two hundred and more of them do not. They go to St. Bartholomew's. The Rev. Dr. Greet has long been of the opinion that Bret. Harte gave the Chinese residents of this country a black eve, when he wrote the "Heathen Chinese character, Dr. Greet held, in a way that caught the public fancy, and whereas he believes the Chinese residents of this country deserve as much consideration for their honesty and sincerity of purpose as any other toreigners who come here, the average citizen insists on remembering the tricks and the ways of Ah Sin. Dr. Greet set out eight years ago to make a place for Chinamen in his mission. He started a Chinese Sunday school and a Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. For six years these two institutions, which were not in themselves a new idea, have been growing.

Bishop Henry C. Potter preached in St. Paul's Memorial Church, St. Paul's avenue, Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The modern reformer is a destructionist. He attempts to drive out evil of every character He attempts to drive out evilor every character and to tear down and scatter the fragments of existing conditions. Had Christ been a reformer of this day He would have gone out of the temple after He had driven forth the money changers and in His righteous and justified indignation have called upon His disciples and the assembled throng to raze the childe where the evil had existed. But Christ did not do this. He returned to the temple and every day in that week taught the multitude there."

BLIND HYMN WRITER DESTITUTE. Ira D. Sankey Tells of the Poverty of Mrs. Fanny Crosby.

Ira D. Sankey, whose singing for so many years he ped the late Dwight L. Moody in revival work, delivered an address at the Y. M. C. A. hall in Twenty-third street yesterday afternoon. It was the first time that most of Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth street, to the audience had ever heard Mr. Sankey speak, consider ways and means of raising the neces- although they had often heard his singing. In the course of his address he called attention to the fact that Mrs. Fanny Crosby, who wrote the words to the hymn. "Saved by His Grace." and many other hymns which Mr. Sankey sings, was living in this city in very destitute circumstances, and he proposed that half the collection taken up at yesterday's service be given to her. He said that Mrs. Crosby, besides being over 80 years old, is blind and has no other means of support than the charity of others.

others.

Mr. Sankey related many stories of his career with Moody, told of the trip to England which he will make in the fall and also stated that he would work this summer to help along the Moody School at Northfield.

DR. DEWEY THEIR CHOICE. Committee Will Recommend Him as Dr

Storrs & Successor. The joint committee appointed to recommend a pastor for the Church of the Pilgrims of Brooklyn will have a final meeting tomorrow night, when its report will be drawn up for presentation to a meeting of the church on Wednesday night. The committee will unanimously recommend that a call be exunanimously recommend that a call be extended to the Rev. Dr. Harry P. Dewey of the South Congregational Church of Concord, N. H., as the successor of the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs. It is expected that some of the members of the church will object to the call being given until Dr. Dewey has an opportunity to preach in the Church of the Pilgrims. The committee will explain that this cannot be done, as Dr. Dewey is not a candidate for the pastorate. It is the belief of the committee that its recommendation will be agreed to unanimously.

C. VANDERBILT IN NEWPORT.

Pays a Flying Visit With His Wife to the Herreshoffs on Mr. Belmont's Scout. NEWPORT, R. I., April 1 .- Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt made a flying visit to Newport yesterday, and had barely arrived when the steam yacht Scout, just finished by the Herreshoffs for August Belmont, came down from Bristol and took them to the Herreshoff Works to inspect the work on the steamer and Works to inspect the work on the steamer and t

HOW TO BECOME A MARITIME POWER.

Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain's Views on the Subject. 'Shall We Be a Maritime Power?" is the title of an article by Eugene T. Chamberiain, Commissioner of Navigation, for the next number

of Lesite's Weekly, from which the following are

extracts:

"If we are to accept the experience of suc cessful maritime nations the recasting of the Postal Subsidy act of 1891 is an immediate necessity to the domestic building of fast ocean steel steamships for foreign trade. Will such a measure be sufficient to create an American merchant marine in foreign trade under the American flag? Unquestionably it will not, for | said: adverse conditions of construction must be considered, as well as adverse conditions of operation already noted. The first and most important of these unfavorable conditions is the fact that Great Britain was never before so far ahead of the United States in the scale on which commercial shipbuilding is conducted in the two countries as to-day. Two British shipyards, one with an output of 77.501 gross tons, and another with an output of 82.634 gross tons, another with an output of \$2.634 gross tons, each built more steel steam vessels during the year just closed than the entire output of steel steam vessels for the year on the whole seaboard of the United States—54.643 gross tons—vet our construction of this description was the largest in our history. When it is further considered that our own product was almost wholly under the protection of the coasting laws, while the British product is almost wholly for foreign trade, the long lead we have to overcome is even more natent. almost wholly for foreign trade, the long lead we have to overcome is even more patent.

"Reiative cost of material and relative wages and efficiency of labor are not the only elements to be considered in forecasting our future as a shipbuilding nation for the foreign trade. The scale on which the industry is conducted is of even greater importance, though in the last analysis it rests on the other two factors. We can export locomotives, rails and bridges in competition with Great Britain, because our railroad system is eight films greater than Great Britain's. Great Britain can export (i. e. sell to foreigners) steel steamships because she manufactures on a scale from fifteen to twenty times greater than the United States. During the calendar year 1899 Great Britain not only built practically all her own shipping, but also sold to foreign nations, or exported, \$45,000,000 of shipping.

"Under existing conditions we shall continuously export ship-plates, angles and beams on large scale not in spondic instages long.

ously expert ship-plates, angles and beams on a large scale, not in sporadic instances, long before we begin to build the ships themselves. We shall build the smaller types of merchant steamships for Japan, and possibly for Norway and Germany, to ore we build and navigate them ourselves. We shall not build and navigate them ourselves. We shall not build and navigate

gate the larger and faster types of mail steamships until we adopt measures similar to those employed by other nations.

"Existing conditions are not inherent and insuperable obstacles to our appearance as a maritime commercial nation. They can be modified by legislation so as to change radically the entire situation. One proposition is to repeal all laws which require vessels in the coasting trade to be built in the United States, which require the officers of American vessels to be citizens, which prescribe a standard of living on shipboard for American seamen and give them a larger degree of personal liberty than is enjoyed by the seamen of any other nation, and a change in the custom by which the crews of American vessels are shipped, as a rule, in the United States. The which the crews of American vessels are hipped, as a rule, in the United States. The opposite proposition isto invoke the cooperation of the Government in reestablishing American shipbuilding and navigation for the foreign trade, as elaborated in the bill introduced in the present Congress by Senator Frye of Maine and Representative Payne of New York. There is no middle ground between these two proposi-tions, and any effort to find one will be trifling

WENT OVERBOARD BUT FLOATED. Hoboken Woman Rescued After a Plunge

From a Ferryboat. The attention of passengers on the Barclay street ferryboat Bergen on its 9c clock trip from this city to Hoboken yesterday morning was attracted by the strange actions of a woman who was standing near the railing on the lower deck. After facing the deck for a few minutes she shrieked and plunged overboard. Although the boat was backed as quickly as possible, fully ten minutes elapsed before one of the deckhands succeeded in catching the woman's dress with a boathook. She was dragged upon deck unconscious, and the deckhants a diseveral cassengers worked over her until they reached Hoboken without reviving her. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital and did not regain consciousness until five hours later. She proved to be Mrs. Helena Meyer, 54 years old, of 563 First street, Hotoken. Charles Meyer, her husband, cigar manufacturer, said last night that she was suffering from temporary aberration of the mind, which, it is surposed, was caused by the death of her daughter in Germany several months ago. Mrs. Meyer returned from Germany five days ago. few minutes she shrieked and plunged over-

pany of that place, won on Saturday night a handsome, diamond-studded trophy known as the Bogert medal. This medal was presented to the company in 1884 by Henry A. Bogert, a lawyer, of its Nassau street, to be a perpetual lawyer, of 60 Nassau street, to be a perpetual trophy for the best all-round soldier of the

SEE THE DOCTOR



I have one strong purpose ever in action and that is that the sick shall have without cost the benefit of the best medical skill and

advice that can be obtained .- MUNYON It is not everybody who needs a doctor. Folks can cure themselves if they only knew just how and just what remedy to take. Munyon's "Guide to Health" will give them many valuable hints on this point. His 57 Remedies will provide the cures, but when a person feels blue, passes sleepless nights, has an ache all over him, he feels that he must see a doctor; feels that he would get well quicker if he had the advice of a skilled physician. Even if there should be nothing really serious the matter with him, he would like to be told that in plain terms. There is really a lot of comfort in coming out of a doctor's office after having been told there is nothing in your condition to warrant alarm. It will do more to strengthen a man's nerves and build up the system that any medicine known of. So, whenever you feel a little out of sorts come and see Munyon's staff of skilled physicians. They will go over you from head to toe, make the most painstaking diagnosis, the most careful examination. They will not ask you a penny for doing this, for their services are absolutely free. will not ask you a penny for doing If you have any serious complaint they will not scare you to death or try to frighten you out of a big fee. If you only need a 25-cent remedy to make you well again they will tell you so frankly. If you do not need medicine you will be told that, too. In fact, Munyon's physicians will do all in their power to put you on the right road to health. Come and see them at any time; you will always be welcome.

If you have Rheumatism try Munyon's Rheu natism Cure; if you have a cold try his Colmatism Cure; if you have a cold try his Cold Cure; if you have Dyspepsia try his Dyspepsia Cure; if you have any Ridney trouble try his kidney Cure. Munyon has a specific remedy for most every disease; mostly 25 cts., at any drug store. Munyon's Inhaler cures Catarth, Grippe, Bronchitis, etc. Price, \$1.00 (with all medicines complete).

HITS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

MR. PURRINGTON KNOCKS BIG HOLES IN ITS THEORIES.

Declares Them the Product of Ignorance. Irreverence and Greed, and Sets About Proving the Declaration - Particularly

Severe in His Criticism of Mrs. Eddy. William A. Purrington, a New York lawyer, who is deeply interested in the exposition of Mrs. Eddy's alleged healing powers, delivered an address at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday on "The Sophistries and Dangers of Christian Science," Mr. Purrington, in part, "What is the best way in which to counteract

the assaults upon religious faith and human life that the honest and dishonest disciples of Mrs. Eddy are daily making? The solution I offer is this: Fair and temperate exposition of the gross ignorance, vulgarity and absurdity the teaching, and the holding of those who apply it in treatment of the sick to the same measure of liability before the law as is meted out to others who make the treatment of actual or imaginary bodily, disease and deformity a business So-called Christian Science is a product of ignorance, irreverence, vanity, vulgarity, inconsequence, incoherence and greed. These terms may seem unduly harsh, but unless I justify the use of every one of them by specific citations from her own words, you and she may tax me with substituting abuse for argument. I am addressing you not as a religious teacher but as a lawyer. Let us try then, as lawyers do, to think accurately and by defining some of our terms. "Mind, in the every-day use of language, is

our intellectual part that feels, thinks and our intellectual part that feels, thinks and wills. Matter is what is perceived by the senses, is extented in space and resists muscular effort. Sophistry is fallacious reasoning or semblance of reason, sound in appearance only. Mrs. Eddy's book, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' abounds in sophistries. Sometimes they are fairly traceable to the writer's ignorance; sometimes, I fear, they are begotten of deliberate dishonesty. In charity we will assume her honest.

"What is this so-called thristian Science? It is the presumptuous assertion that in 1896 God

is the presumptuous assertion that in 1890 Goo revealed to a chronic invalid, drifting from one physician, one school of medicine, one phase of quackery to another, truth that during long centuries he had hidden from priests, scholars, centuries he had hidden from priests, scholars, and even the simple. And what is that wonderful discovery that with divine knowledge brought such deplorable ignorance? Mind is all, and matter naught. Food and drink, according to her theory, are unnecessary, but according to her practice are most desirable. When her theory is put in practice we shall neither eat to live nor live to eat.

"What has caused the spread of Christian Science? The false pretences of the Eddyttes to a peculiar divine power of healing all human infirmities. And in this lurk the physical dangers that concern the community at large. The individual's right to believe does not imply a right to manifest bizarre beliefs in acts injurious to the physical and moral welfare of the large of the lar

The individual's right to believe does not imply a right to manifest bizarre beliefs in actiniurious to the physical and moral welfare of others. What in these regards is Mrs. Eddy's teaching? She has a book for sale at prices ranging from \$3.18 upward, which has gone through something like one hundred and ninety editions. To be 'healed' it is only necessary to read her book. To start in business as a Christian Scientist it is not even necessary to do that; to buy the last edition may suffice. may suffice. "On Feb. 28, 1899, I heard Mr. Carol Norton,

may suffice.

"On Feb. 28, 1809, I heard Mr. Carol Norton, a firm bediever in Christian Science, lecture in Troy and offer to furnish any honest sceptic with 'regular medical confirmation' of the cure by Christian Science of 'incurable cancer,' of epilepsy, of consumbtion and heart disease. I wrote to him on March 30, 1809, asking what persons made the diagnoses and other questions pertaining to the cases. Although he replied courteously on April 3 promising to submit his evidence, the month went by without its pro uction. More correspondence passed between us, to which Mr. Norton finally put an end in May, 1898, by writing: I prefer to shelve them (the questions), because to answer them would bring about wholly indifferent results. Is that the answer of an honest man sure of his faith, or the evasion of a sophist? I published my questions and the evasive replies in The Sun of June 9, 1899, but they remain to this day upon Mr. Norton's capacious shelf, unanswered, simply because he cannot or dare not answer them."

Mr. Purrington then gave several examples

he cannot or dare not answer them."

Mr. Purrington then gave several examples of cases where Christian Scientists do not practise their theories.

"Will they suffer the bite of a rattlesnake?" he confinued. "Will they drink poison, or sever their arteries and rely upon Christian Science to save them from death? If not, they admit that they are false prophets gathering a golden harvest while the crop of dupes hold out, but with the fate of false prophets before them; and that fate is the scorn and contempt—sometimes the pity—of same and honest men for those who spoil their credulous fellows by vain deceits."

looking girl of 16 years, finishing overalls, which consists of turning up the bottoms, working the button holes and sewing on the buttons at 10 cents a dozen. This woman had three children attending school. She and the girl worked continually and the two earned 35 cents a day.

three children attending school. She and the girl worked continually and the two earned 35 cents a day.

"Young girls are subjected to much harm in these trades. The enormous number of girls from 16 to 20 years of age employed in this capacity is appailing and certainly is a menace to the future generation."

"Have you awakened the interest of the public in these conditions?" Mr. Kennedy asked.

"I think we have, as considerable more interest is now shown than there was when our league was organized," replied Mrs. Henrotin.

"What is the attitude of the press toward your league, and does it lend you its aid?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"The papers are glad to aid if in so doing they do not touch their advertising."

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House next testified that the only remedy for the sweatshop system would he the opening of shops or factories, from which the trade would derive great benefit. "The evil of the sweatshop system," continued Miss Addams, "is the irregularity of the work. Poor people work night and day for two months."

they do nothing for three or four months. Spanish-American War Veterans to Orga nize.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing the Spanish-American War Veteraus' Association will be held at Fraunces's Tavern, Broad and Pearl streets, next Wednesday evening. All who were honorably discharged from the Army and Navy, regulars and volunteers, during the Spanish war or the insurrection in the Philip-pines, are eligible to membership.

The Weather.

Clear weather was quite general over the entire country yesterday. The centre of high pressure was over the Southern States, throwing off warmer weather into all the northern districts and at the same time giving slightly cooler weather in the Gulf The high pressure was spreading into the South At-

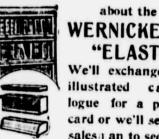
lantic States, which means slightly warmer weather in the Middle Atlantic and New England States for the next day or two. The pressure was failing in the Northwest, where it was also warmer. In this city the day was clear and warmer; wind shifted from northwest to southwest; average velo city, 15 miles an hour; average humidity, 64 per cent.; barometer corrected to read to sea level at A. M. 30.03; 3 P. M., 30.02. The temperature as recorded by the official ther

mometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table: WASHINGTON FORECAST POR TO-DAY AND TO-

MORROW. For New England and eastern New York, fair to day, rain to night; Tuesday, fair; fresh south winds. For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, in creasing cloudiness to day; rain to night. Tuesday

fair: fresh south winds. For western Pennsylvania, western New York and Ohio, rain to-day; Tuesday, fair; brisk south shifting WERNICKE

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VIEWED AS FILIPINOS VIEW

THE REV. MR. GRANT TELLS WHY THE NATIVES ARE FIGHTING.

The Land Question, He Thinks, Is the One That Chiefly Excites Their Apprehension, and Therefore Its Settlement Is Vital-Praise for the American Soldier. In the workingman's course of lectures at Cooper Union the speaker last night was the Rev. Percy S Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, who has just returned from the East, whither he went as Bishop Potter's secretary. He spoke on what he saw during his travels. He explained first that he had no intention of delivering a lecture on the Philippines, as that would be too great an undertaking. He expressed the belief that we should hold the Philippines and take a leaf from the book of Britain in colonial government.

"The military government of Manila," he said, "seemed almost ideal to me. The men in control were men of character and ability. The results of their work, so far as we could learn, were excellent. Our observation of Gen. Otis was such as to make us feel that a great injustice had been done him in current criticisms. [Applause.] It is said that the soldiers have been living a debauched life there. When the troops first went out the larger number were volunteers, and the journey appeared to them a sort of lark. That attitude of mind and the hot climate caused, at first, more drinking than was good for them. But those men were Americans and intelligent Americans, and they found very soon that if they wanted ever to see America again they'd have to stop drinking, and they did. When they came to smell powder and see that service in the army is a serious thing, they learned other things-discipline, among them, and the effect on the general character was excellent. Out there the natives have a very flery rum and our men at first went into the drink-booths and drank that rum in greater quantities than the natives drink it, and with bad results. But now those booths are nearly all torn down. So far as I could see, there

all torn down. So far as I could see, there was no drunkenness in Manila when I was there. Applause.

I was greatly impressed with the appearance of our soldiers. From looking into their faces I got a very high impression of their intelligence. I wrote to a triend here that in point of intelligence the men looked like a lot of college presidents and in physique they looked like a lot of college athletes. We hear the question: Could the war have been prevented? I got the idea that it could, had our Government been able to frame a polley and keep to it; that is, if our Government had made up its mind in the first place what we were going to do with the Pullippines and let the people know. One received the impression that so far as Aguinado was concerned, mat-

che cannot or dare not answer them."

Mr. Purington then gave several examples of cases where Christian Scientists do not practise their theories bits of a rattlesnake?"

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EVILS OF CHICAGO SWEATSHOPS.

Mrs. Henrotin Describes the Conditions of the Many Places She Visited.

Chicago, Ill., April 1.—Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, the second witness before the sub-committee of the Industrial Sub-Commission yesterday, testified that as a member of the Consumers' League she had investigated the sweatshop system of this city and was horrified at the result.

"There are," said Mrs. Henrotin, "I3,000 men, 11,000 women, 500 boys and 1,600 girls engaged in the garment makers' trade in Chicago. The unorganized condition of this trade brings about peculiar results. The boss sweaters, contrary to the general belief, are growing poor as a result of the constant reduction in prices.

"Of the thirty-six shops visited a year ago we found one-third had moved, which in itself shows poverty. At another place visited I found a woman, assisted by a consumptive looking girl of 16 years, finishing overalls, looking girl of 16 year to benefit the native has been folied by the ecclesiastics. Hence the attitude of the Filipino toward all authority is that of suspicion. Now, I have nothing to say against the Catholics. I believe that a Catholic can be just as good a citizen as I myself. But the views of the American Catholics and of the ecclesiastics in the Philippines are diametrically opposed. If the friars are jut in their cures again it means the continuation of the war and the alienation of the natives from the Catholic Church.

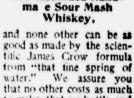
"There seem to me to be three reasons why we should keep the Philippines lapplause]—first, the good that we can do them if we handle them rightly. I don't know how we'll do it. I can't be expected to have a policy if the President of the United States has none. [Laughter.] It will be good for us to keep the Philippines, not alone on commercial and political grounds, but on the refex action of the responsibility of governing them, because if we don't deal justly and wisely with the natives, we'll have an insurrection on our hands all the time. Another reason is that I believe it will help that nation which I most admire next to my own, Great Britain Hisses and some grouns. is that I believe it will help that nation which I most admire next to my own, Great Britain. Hisses and some grouns.] All we have to do to govern well is to send a commission to India and learn how things are done there; and I state that not from any Angiomania, but as one who is astonished at the system, so simple and effective, which manages India. England understands her job. We have a similar contract on our hands. We can do it if we take a lesson from the man who knows. The two nations should lead in the progress of the world."

Conventions in Brooklyn To-night.

Republican Congress district conventions will be held in Brooklyn to-night for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia. In the Second district convention, which is to be held in the Athenœum, a lively contest is expected. George E. Roberts, Jr., chairman of pected. George E. Roberts, Jr., chairman of the Republican City Committee, is anxious to represent his district in the National Convention, but his opponents have made a strong combination against him, and it is the general belief that he will not be able to control the convention. Charles A. Moore, President of the Mon aux Ciub, who is a warm personal friend of President McKinley, and Record Commissioner George E. Waldo, will in all probability he sent to the National Convention from the Third Congress district convention.

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MAN AND WIFE IN ALCOHOLIC WARD Drink Was Too Much for the Mahons-Their

Children Starving. Andrew Mahon of 413 East Fourteenth street was taken to Bellevue Hospital a week ago. suffering from alcoholism. He is there yet. suffering from alcoholism. He is there yet. Late yesterday afternoon his wife, who is about 33 years old, was taken to the hospital suffering from the same complaint but in a worse condition than her husband was a week ago. She had a bottle of whiskey and a five-weeks-old baby with her. The baby was starving. Gerry agents took the child, after which they visited the home of the Mahons and there found their four-year-old daughter. Gertrude, alone in the rooms and in a most wretched rlight. She was only half clothed and she said she couldn't remember when she had had anything to eat. The girl was also taken to the Gerry society.

Alleged Window Thieves Caught.

Thomas Weir of 130 Leonard street and Richard Carroll of 38 Henry street were ar-

The New High School at Richmond Hill. The new high school building at Richmond Hill, borough of Queens, will be opened to-day. The building is one of the floest and largest in the city of New York. It was commenced by the local school authorities of Richmond Hill in 18-7 just prior to consolidation. The building and equipment cost about \$80,000. It will accommodate 1,000 pupils.

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